



EXTREMELY OPTIMISTIC IS MINISTER WU.

Nothing Heard From the Orient, but It Is Believed the Several Legations Are Unharmed.

CHAFFEE HAS NOT ARRIVED

At Nagasaki—Replies Received at State Department in Response to Secretary Hay's Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—With the exception of the brief dispatch from Admiral Kempff, announcing that the Newark was going to Nagasaki, there has been nothing received in Washington to-day by the state or navy departments regarding China. This was also true of the Chinese legation, Minister Wu saying after dinner to-night, that he had not a word from his country to-day. The latter continues extremely optimistic of the safety of the legations in Peking and hopes that the dispatch from Minister Conger received here Friday is but the precursor of more detailed information of a still brighter character from the Chinese capital. Many of his callers to-day inquired of him about the report that China had asked the United States government to exercise its goods offices for his country in the present crisis, but he declined positively to make any statement on the subject.

Second Division of Troops.
At the Japanese legation which has been a source of much of the news which has recently come from China, the officials were also without advice to-day. Nothing has been heard at the legation of the report published in the American newspapers that the Japanese government is about to dispatch a second division of troops from Yokohama for Chinese territory.

When Secretary Hay received the Conger dispatch on Friday, he promptly telegraphed the fact to our ambassadors and ministers abroad, coupling it with instructions to lay it before the respective governments to which they were accredited and to urge upon them the necessity for co-operation for the relief of the foreigners in Peking.

Nothing Heard From Chaffee.
Several replies have been received at the state department in response to the secretary's dispatch, but they are withheld from publication for the present. The officials here will abate none of the effort now making to obtain more definite news and to push forward the relief column on its way to the Chinese capital.

Up to a late hour to-night, nothing had been heard from Major General Chaffee, who is to command the American forces in China and whose arrival at Nagasaki is hourly expected.

ALL FOREIGNERS MURDERED

According to the Prediction of an American Engineer in China.

CHICAGO, July 22.—John P. Roberts, of Shanghai, an American civil engineer, who has spent thirty-eight years in China, and who left Shanghai last May, passed through Chicago to-day on his way to New York, to visit his old home.

"Knowing the Chinese as I do," said Mr. Roberts, "I have little doubt but that all the foreigners in Peking were murdered long ago. The government is weak and the mob undoubtedly got the upper hand. I know too much of what Chinese mobs have done in the past to doubt that they murdered the foreigners."

Large Chinese Army Ridiculous.

"An army of 40,000 regular troops is all that is necessary to take Peking," he continued. "The stories to the effect that the Chinese have an army of 550,000 men are ridiculous. There are not more than 20,000 drilled troops in China. The rest are poorly organized and poorly armed. If they had modern arms they would not know how to use them and they do not constitute an effective fighting force."

Deplores Death of Ketteler.

PARIS, July 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the Temps says:

"It is asserted in Berlin that the emperor of China has sent a telegram to Emperor William, deploring the assassination of Baron Von Ketteler by the rebels and declaring that the murderers are being actively sought and will be punished. He also expressed a hope that the relations of China with Germany would not suffer from this state of things."

English Troops Arrive.

HONG KONG, July 22.—The second Indian brigade has been ordered to remain here. The British first class battleship Gollath and two Indian transports with troops have arrived off Hong Kong.

German Missionaries Safe.

BERLIN, July 22.—The German consul at Swatow telegraphs under date of July 21 that all the German missionaries from the interior of the provinces of Kwang Tung have arrived there safely.

An Alliance Impossible.

YOKOHAMA, July 22.—The Korean government continues to send troops to

the frontier, a collision with intruding Chinese having already occurred. The Japanese express sympathy with the unfortunate emperor of China, but are unanimous and emphatic in declaring that an alliance between China and Japan is quite impossible.

STARTING FOR CHINA.

Part of the Eighth Infantry Starts for the Land of Rice, and is Hospitably Received in Gotham.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Companies H and I, of the Eighth United States Infantry, moved off the transport McClellan this morning and started for Fort Snelling, Minn., over the New York Central railroad. The men will wait for the members of the regiment who are coming north on another transport and after the recruiting of the organization to its full number, a start will be made for China.

The two companies number about 240 men and officers. The men have been in Cuba eighteen months, but they looked in fine condition. About 2,500 persons were at the dock to meet them, many of the men having friends in this city, and the Young Men's Christian Association provided coffee and other refreshments for them.

Equipments and an Unruly Horse.

It took until half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon to get thirty tons of equipments and supplies and an unruly horse off the transport and on the special train in waiting, and the start was then begun for the west.

It was said that the other eight companies of the regiment which are coming north on the other transport were delayed by a storm off Cape Hatteras. These men are expected to-morrow morning. They will at once follow their comrades to Fort Snelling.

HOW THEY WARSHIPPED.

President McKinley Attends the Episcopal Church, While Candidate Bryan Thinks Seriously at the Congregational Synagogue.

CANTON, O., July 22.—President McKinley attended services at St. Paul's Episcopal church to-day instead of that of his usual place. Bishop Leonard, of the diocese of Ohio, a personal friend of the President, conducted the services and the boys vested choir of Wheeling, furnished the music.

"Walk circumspectly," was the theme of the bishop's sermon. The usual prayer for the President was offered and special prayers said for those engaged in war, for the diplomats in China, and for all in distress on account of the Chinese situation, but there was no special reference to the Chief Executive in the services.

They Took a Drive.

The President and Mrs. McKinley took a drive during the afternoon and the remainder of the day was spent in a restful manner.

No special plans for the work have been arranged. The state officials of Ohio, members of the Republican state and executive committees and others from Columbus, have expressed a desire to call on the President and may come the latter part of the week.

Governor Nash will head the party.

BOERS BEATEN OFF

From a Post, After a Determined Stand, by Lord Roberts' Troops.

LONDON, July 22.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, July 22.—The Boers made a determined attack yesterday to destroy a post at the rail head, thirteen miles east of Heidelberg, which they attacked with three guns and a 'pom-pom' and surrounded. They were, however, beaten off after a sharp engagement, before reinforcements, summoned from Heidelberg, had arrived."

Wool Being Held.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 22.—The Post to-morrow will print reports from various points, showing that two million pounds of wool are being held in the state because the growers refuse to accept current prices, and their is probably as much more held at uncounted points and on ranges. The growers have held a conference at Lampasas and agreed to hold the entire clip indefinitely. They have come to the conclusion that there is a shortage and that the manufacturers will come to their terms rather than import.

Yellow Fever Serum Successful.

VERA CRUZ, July 22.—The first patient treated with the yellow fever serum by the young Brazilian experimenter, Dr. Bellinzaghi is fully convalescent. Other patients treated are progressing favorably. There is intense interest in the experiments. Patients very low with black vomit have been treated, and the effect of the serum is marvelous.

Died of Brain Trouble.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 22.—Gilbert H. Lien, a brother of the fusionist candidate for governor, died suddenly to-day of congestion of the brain.

Warehouse Burns.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, July 22.—One of the warehouses of the Huttig Sash and Door Company, in this city, burned to-day. Loss, \$50,000.

Must End or Mend.

New York Times: This Chinese puzzle has made up the mind of mankind to one thing, and that is that the order of things under which this can happen must be changed. It cannot stay as it is. "Our people will not stand it." It must modernize, must assimilate. He who rejects the benefits of material civilization rejects civilization. China, as it has been for two millenniums, must mend or end. Unless the backward and barbarous and inert third of the human race can defy and resist the whole force of the most forcible and progressive part of the race, old China is doomed.

WE WILL WASH OUR HANDS OF THE CHINESE

When the Americans in Peking Have Been Relieved—Will Look to the Preservation of Our Privileges.

DIRECT APPEAL TO UNCLE SAM

To Use His Influence in Extricating the Heathen Government From Its Present Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—

President McKinley has received what purports to be a direct appeal from the Chinese imperial government to use his good offices to extricate that government from the difficulty and dangerous position in which it has been placed as a result of the boxer uprising and the ensuing hostile attitude of the great powers. Although the exact text of the appeal made by the emperor of China to France, as outlined in the cabinet dispatch of yesterday, has not been made known here, it is believed that the address to the President is similar in terms to that communication. In our case the communication was made through Minister Wu to the state department. Thus far a final answer has not been returned. The French government answered at once, but that answer will not serve us. The United States government is conscientiously proceeding upon an entirely different line of policy in the treatment of the case. Unfortunately, the state department finds itself alone in this, but nevertheless it is convinced that its plan is the best and it has behind it the consoling assurance that at present all of the European governments have tacitly admitted that an error was made in the beginning in not following the common sense advice of the United States naval commander at Taku.

Assume a Hostile Attitude.

The point of difference between the state department and the European governments is that the latter are proceeding upon the belief that all of the foreign ministers and missionaries and guards at Peking have been killed and insist upon dealing with the Chinese government upon that basis, thereby assuming a hostile attitude that tends to destroy the last chance of availing of whatever friendly sentiment may yet exist among the powerful Chinese viceroys and the imperial government itself. Thus the French reply, as indicated in the four conditions laid down by M. Delcasse yesterday, sets an impossible task for the imperial government in its present straits and tends to drive it at once to make terms with the boxers and Prince Tuan's party.

On the other hand our government, while not guaranteeing the truth of the advices from the Chinese government as to the safety of the foreign ministers, is willing to accept the statements temporarily, in the meantime remitting none of its efforts to get access to Mr. Conger through the use of military force, if need be. By following out this policy the state department argues that it retain two chances instead of one. It may reach Mr. Conger with troops and it also may secure his deliverance to the friendly offices of some of the powerful Chinese officials, which the powers are not likely to obtain for their own people by following out their present policy.

Will Not Relinquish the Claim.

It may be stated also, that the United States government has not and does not intend to relinquish any part of its claim for compensation and reparation in the ultimate settlement. Its position in that respect, it holds, will not be affected unfavorably by prosecuting its efforts to make use of the friendly sentiments of the Chinese officials. A particularly deplorable effect of the reasoning of the European governments on this point, in the estimation of our government, is the abandonment of the idea that there is particular need for haste and taking even desperate chances in the effort to get the international relief column through to Peking. It is true that the latest advices from Taku indicate that whereas it was originally estimated by the foreign commanders that the expedition could not be started before August 15, it is now regarded by them as possible to make a beginning about the first of August. But the military experts here, who have been closely scanning all the reports from Tien Tsin that appear to be worthy of credit, feel that even now the way is open to Peking, and that the march should begin with the force at present on the Pei-Ho, leaving the powers to bring up reinforcements to re-open the base, should the first expedition be cut off.

Flower of Chinese Army Defeated.

According to the latest official reports the country around Tien Tsin is clear of hostile Chinese. The flower of the Chinese army in that section has been defeated at Tien Tsin and these army experts calculate that its power is so broken that that particular army never can be reorganized in season to offer formidable resistance. So they argue that the time is ripe for a stroke of bold generalship, such for instance, as French's ride to Kimberley.

Further proof of an official character of the mistake made by foreign commanders in the attack upon the Taku

forts is contained in a communication just received by the state department from United States Consul Fowler at Che Foo. He has transmitted an imperial edict which was supplied to him by telegraph by the Chinese governor of Shan Tung, Yuan Shih Kai at Tsi Nan, the capital of the province.

It was issued on July 17 and relates to the present hostilities between China and the foreign powers. The dispatch containing the edict came to the state department in such confused phraseology that it is impossible to do more than approximately state its sense.

Weight Upon International Relations.

The edict appears to state in beginning that owing to the trouble existing between the Christians and the populace, and to the subsequent seizure of Taku forts, which aroused the military to arms, the imperial court was laying great weight upon its international relations.

The Manchou generals therefore, viceroys and governors are ordered to ascertain whether the merchants and missionaries of the various nations residing in the open ports are being protected and the assertion is made that prefects and magistrates have been sent repeatedly imperial edicts to protect the legations. Orders also have been sent to the provincial authorities to protect the missionaries. While hostilities have not yet ceased, the Chinese officials are directed to give protection to the merchants and others of the various nations in accordance with treaties and must not fail to obey. The edict refers to the killing last month of the Japanese chancellor Sugiyama, which it characterizes as startling. It says that a short time thereafter, the German minister was murdered while residing in the capital, conducting international affairs.

Deepest Sympathy Expressed.

The edict expresses the deepest sympathy on account of his death and asserts that stringent instructions would be issued to seize the murderer, who must be caught and severely punished after the termination of the present hostilities, together with these who have murdered foreigners and missionaries or taken their property without cause. The language of the edict as given by Mr. Fowler, on this subject, is very much involved, but it appears to exempt from punishment those who have killed foreigners "connected with war." The governor of Peking and the viceroys of Chi-Li are charged to issue instructions to investigate and then to deal intelligently with each case of wrong-doing. The edict states that recently evil-doers created riots, deliberately rebelled and murdered good subjects; certainly, it says, a deplorable state of affairs. All viceroys, governors and high military authorities have ordered accurate details, presumably of the outrages committed by Chinese and to make such seizures and take such action as the cases warrant, in order to stop the disturbances.

Reparation for the Injuries.

Beside the reference to the seizure of the Taku forts as one of the causes of the uprising, the significant features of the edict is the underlying expression of the desire of the imperial government of China not only to protect the foreigners, but to make reparation for the injuries they have sustained. That would seem to be the meaning of the instructions to the Chinese viceroys and magistrates to take steps to ascertain the extent of these injuries. Otherwise the edict is mainly argumentative and appears to be an effort to extenuate the course of the imperial government. As such it may be properly laid aside for the present to be taken up for consideration in the final reckoning and such will be the course of the state department. The administration is determined to keep aloof from any movement that would unnecessarily entangle the government of the United States in Chinese affairs. It of course, must join heartily with the other powers in the effort to get to Peking, but it does not follow from that co-operation that it will be led into taking part in any bickerings or dissensions that ensue over the future of China after our people have been taken care of.

Will Wash Our Hands of Chinese.

It is the intention of the administration to withdraw our forces, military and naval, after the Americans in Peking have been relieved and wash its hands of Chinese affairs, looking only to the preservation of such privileges as it has a right to retain for Americans.

A brief cablegram was received by Secretary Long to-day from Rear Admiral Kempff at Taku. He announced that the Newark was going over to Nagasaki to be docked and cleaned. Although he did not say so, it is assumed that he is going with her, as she is his flagship.

Five hundred United States marines started from this city to-day direct for China. They were placed on a special train, bound for San Francisco, where they will cross the Pacific on an army transport. This is the largest body of marines that has yet been dispatched to the east and the departure was made conspicuous by the presence of General Haywood, the commandant of marines, and the full marine band. Major Dickens commands the detachment.

Secretary Hay's Sad Mission.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Hay will leave Washington for Cleveland, Ohio, to-morrow, to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Amaza Stone.

Decline to Participate.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, July 22.—The government of Nicaragua has addressed a communication to the directors of the Pan-American Exhibition, declining to participate. A lottery concession has been granted to Alex. Hernandez at Managua,

SEVERE FIGHTING

Between Filipinos and the American Troops—Twelve of the Latter Killed.

MANILA, July 22.—It is officially announced that last week 200 insurgents were killed and 130 surrendered or were captured. One hundred rifles were taken.

Twelve Americans were killed and eleven wounded.

This includes the casualties of Colonel William E. Birkhimer's engagement with a force of the Twenty-eighth volunteer infantry, who attacked 200 insurgent rifles entrenched two miles east of Tual, killing thirty-eight.

A detachment of the signal corps while repairing wires, was twice ambushed.

Captain Charles D. Roberts, of the Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry, who was captured by the Filipinos last May, has arrived here on parole. He will not return to captivity.

Sent the Amnesty Resolution.

Senor Buencamino last Thursday sent to Aguinaldo by means of Aguinaldo's mother, the amnesty resolutions adopted by the meeting of representative Filipinos here on June 21, together with General MacArthur's answer to them and other documents bearing upon the restoration of peace. It is understood that Aguinaldo will summon his advisers, and that a reply may be expected within a month.

Filipinos here will give a banquet next Saturday in celebration of President McKinley's proclamation of amnesty.

ALWAYS A DEMOCRAT,

But Sees the Error of His Ways, and Prays Ferently for Forgiveness.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

RICHARDSON, W. Va., July 21.—Wm. Campbell, one of the best known farmers of this neighborhood, is about eighty-eight years of age and has always voted the Democratic ticket, but this year, he says he prays that he may live long enough to vote for McKinley before he dies, and that he may have forgiveness for the error of his ways in the past.

"All's Well That Ends Well."

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

RICHARDSON, W. Va., July 21.—Last week Gay Wright and Lydia Nichols, living on the edge of Roane county, as was then supposed, eloped and went to Ohio. The girl is only thirteen years of age, while the young man is but eighteen. William Nichols, the father of the girl, on learning of this, took his gun and with a warrant for Wright for abducting his daughter, started in hot pursuit, but was entirely unable to find any clue of the fugitives. This morning it is learned that the couple have been in hiding at the home of the groom's parents since Sunday night. The consent of the girl's father being obtained, they were married this morning, and all ends happily.

Delegates to Farmers' Congress.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 22.—Governor Atkinson to-day appointed delegates to represent West Virginia in the twentieth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress, which will meet at Colorado Springs, August 21st. The delegates are: S. D. Humphries, of Belleville; W. D. Zinn, of Mansfield; R. T. Burkhardt, of Martinsburg; Peter E. Love, of Barboursville; E. G. Taylor, of Morgansville; M. A. Jensen, of Lewisburg; George Leatherman, of Old Field; C. T. Perry, of Cuba; W. C. Henson, of Lewistown; P. S. Couch, of Southside; J. B. Yeager, of Ridgelyville; A. J. Legg, of Albion; J. A. Ewart, of Buckley; Oliver Scott, of Table Rock.

Rush Orders for Seventh Battery.

FORT RILEY, Kans., July 22.—Rush orders have come for the Seventh United States battery of heavy artillery at Fort Riley to proceed with all haste to the orient, calling for orders at Nagasaki. General Merriam promulgated the order in Denver. The battery was organized during the Spanish war and since that time has been idle. The equipment embraces the heaviest caliber guns in the service with a full complement of mortars attended by 250 men and ten officers.

Accident in Bicycle Race.

NEW YORK, July 22.—There was a great crowd at the Valsburg, N. J., cycle track to-day. In the five mile professional handicap a serious mishap occurred to J. P. Jacobson, of New Haven, Conn. His wheel slipped on the track and he went down. G. H. Collett, of New Haven, was so close behind that he could not turn out and passed directly over Jacobson's neck, injuring Jacobson so badly that he had to be carried off the track.

Cigar-maker Killed.

MENOMINEE, Mich., July 22.—Joseph Mitchell, a young cigar maker, from Kingston, Ont., was shot and instantly killed to-day by Policeman Christopher Eek. Mitchell was intoxicated and resisted arrest. Eek claims that in discharging his revolver to call assistance, Mitchell got within range and was accidentally killed.

Drowned in the Susquehanna.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 22.—Abraham Wilson, aged eight, was drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna river this afternoon. The authorities will hereafter only allow bathing at certain hours and guards will be stationed at convenient points to render assistance when called upon.

State of Siege Proclaimed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—An imperial ukase issued to-day orders that a state of siege be proclaimed in the military districts of Siberia, Turkestan and Semiretchinsk and that all reservists in those districts be called to the colors.

THE CAMPANIA CUTS IN TWAIN THE EMBLETON.

Dense Fog Hung Over the Irish Channel, Causing the Accident to the Cunard Line Steamer

AND THE LIVERPOOL BARK.

The Former Little Injured—Eleven Members of the Crew, Including the Captain, Were Drowned.

LONDON, July 22.—A dense fog hung over the Irish Channel yesterday morning, and the Cunard line steamer Campania, en route for Liverpool from New York, struck the Liverpool bark Embleton, bound for New Zealand, amidships, cutting her in twain.

The Embleton sank immediately. Several of the crew were rescued, but it is believed the other eleven members of the ship's crew, including the captain, were drowned.

The Campania had her bows stove in, but arrived safely at Liverpool, five and a half hours late.

Engines Instantly Reversed.

The Campania was little injured, but had a narrow escape from a serious disaster, the fog had delayed her passage since Friday noon and a tender went out from Queenstown four miles, as Captain Walker would not take the liner near shore.

At Tuscar Light the fog was becoming denser every moment. When the Campania was about thirty miles northeast of the light the phantom ship rose suddenly without warning directly across her bows. Thirty seconds later the phantom had become a solid, strong vessel into which the liner crashed, her steel fore-foot going through the Embleton like the clean cut of a sword and dividing her just about the main mast. The forward half sank instantly.

The stern swung viciously around and the mastsheads for a moment tore at the Campania. A lump of wreckage came down on her decks. Then the stern of the bark also disappeared and the surface of the sea was littered with splintered timbers, boxes, barrels, the whole upper works and lighter cargo, the deck house and such things. Then there was nothing.

Officers Below at Breakfast.

From the instant when the phantom came into view from the bridge of the Campania until the last vestige of the ship vanished some sixty or eighty seconds had elapsed.

According to the Embleton's survivors, for nearly half an hour before the collision the fore-captain and first officer were below at breakfast, and although the fog whistle of a large steamer could be heard every minute, the bark never shifted her course, the helmsman receiving no order.

When at 8:25 the second officer, to use his own phrase, "heard the rush of a steamer's bows," he shouted down to the captain, who rushed on deck, but he was too late to give an order.

Campania Little Injured.

The Campania was under one-third steam. The captain, first officer and pilot were on the bridge. The engines were instantly reversed and helm put hard down. No precaution was omitted. Some of her passengers had even grumbled at what they called superfluous caution. After the crash and the sudden cries the boats were quickly got out. There were no signs of panic, the crew were everywhere at their stations; the best of discipline was maintained, the bulkheads were closed and everything possible was done to save life.

Five Passengers Killed.

BELFAST, July 22.—In a collision last evening outside Belfast Lough, between the local passenger steamers Dromedary and Alligator, five passengers were killed and more than fifty more or less seriously injured. In many cases the amputation of legs was necessary. There were 600 passengers on board the two vessels, and terrible scenes followed the collision. It is feared that some others have been drowned.

Newspapers in Trouble.

Between 1 and 5 o'clock this morning both the Register and Intelligencer were in dire straits, owing to inability to feed water from barrels into the gas engines. Not until 5 o'clock were matters in shape at other office to resume composition. These mishaps, following the failure of the water supply, are the cause of the lateness of the delivery of the papers this morning. Under the circumstances it is an achievement to get the papers out at an hour.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Monday; light to fresh southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh southerly winds.

For West Virginia—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schepel, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 80 3 p. m. 82
8 a. m. 82 4 p. m. 84
9 a. m. 83 5 p. m. 85
10 a. m. 84 6 p. m. 86
11 a. m. 85 7 p. m. 87
12 m. 86 8 p. m. 88
1 p. m. 87 9 p. m. 89
2 p. m. 88 10 p. m. 90
3 p. m. 89 11 p. m. 91
4 p. m. 90 12 m. 92
5 p. m. 91 1 p. m. 93
6 p. m. 92 2 p. m. 94
7 p. m. 93 3 p. m. 95
8 p. m. 94 4 p. m. 96
9 p. m. 95 5 p. m. 97
10 p. m. 96 6 p. m. 98
11 p. m. 97 7 p. m. 99
12 m. 98 8 p. m. 100
1 p. m. 99 9 p. m. 101
2 p. m. 100 10 p. m. 102
3 p. m. 101 11 p. m. 103
4 p. m. 102 12 m. 104
5 p. m. 103 1 p. m. 105
6 p. m. 104 2 p. m. 106
7 p. m. 105 3 p. m. 107
8 p. m. 106 4 p. m. 108
9 p. m. 107 5 p. m. 109
10 p. m. 108 6 p. m. 110
11 p. m. 109 7 p. m. 111
12 m. 110 8 p. m. 112
1 p. m. 111 9 p. m. 113
2 p. m. 112 10 p. m. 114
3 p. m. 113 11 p. m. 115
4 p. m. 114 12 m. 116
5 p. m. 115 1 p. m. 117
6 p. m. 116 2 p. m. 118
7 p. m. 117 3 p. m. 119
8 p. m. 118 4 p. m. 120
9 p. m. 119 5 p. m. 121
10 p. m. 120 6 p. m. 122
11 p. m. 121 7 p. m. 123
12 m. 122 8 p. m. 124
1 p. m. 123 9 p. m. 125
2 p. m. 124 10 p. m. 126
3 p. m. 125 11 p. m. 127
4 p. m. 126 12 m. 128
5 p. m. 127 1 p. m. 129
6 p. m. 128 2 p. m. 130
7 p. m. 129 3 p. m. 131
8 p. m. 130 4 p. m. 132
9 p. m. 131 5 p. m. 133
10 p. m. 132 6 p. m.